

# MUNSTER Paralleld

In the Late

## MASSACRES

Committed by the Fifth

## Monarchists:

O R,

Their *Valley* of *Achor* turned  
into *Akeldama*:

*Being a Continuation of the*  
*Bloody History of the Phanatiques.*

London, Printed by T.M. for T. B.

1661.

1£ 15S

MUNSTER

Parish

In the

MASSACHUSETTS

Compiled by the

Monarchs

their

being

To the Right Honourable,  
**Sr. Iohn Brown, Knight**  
and Baronet, Lord Mayor of the City of  
**LONDON.**

*Vigilantia & fortitudinis Sacram.*

My Lord,



His Paper approacheth your  
hand with an Offertory of  
Honour, signally due unto  
you; a Story not to be  
rusted in our City Annals,  
but transmitted to wondering Posterity  
in its first present lusture, which it recei-  
ved from, and now reflects upon your  
Lordship. The straight method of those  
Chronicles hudling up *Persons* in their  
*Actions*, and wrapping both together in  
a scrap of *Time*; where things of remark  
are ascribed more to the *Majoralty* than  
the *Mayor*; urged the ambition of doing  
your

your great and good Name some service  
in this piece, in the subject whereof your  
eminent Loyalty and Valour hath match-  
ed you with that famous *Walworth*, your  
great Predecessor; and made a glorious  
paire of City Heroes. May your Lord-  
ship be pleased to accept of this mean en-  
deavour, and entertain it as a taste of  
those gratefull Sentiments, the Nation  
owes you for your Courage and Zeale to  
your Sovereign, and most Superlative  
Services to your Country,

*My Lord,*

*Your most Obedient Servant,*

*J. B.*





To all Christian People  
and good Subjects of the Crown of  
ENGLAND, &c.

**W**E present you in this small tract, the compleat discovery of that monstrous Phanatique, distinguished by the name of a fifth Monarchist; in whom, as the receptacle of all those proud raging billows and seas, which have so tempested our Church and State, like another bottomless abyss and whirling, deep all Treason, Rebellion, Treachery, Massacre, are amassed and heaped together, and have lately threatened a worse Deluge then the former to our newly restored world. As soon as this envious crue saw themselves dispossessed, and defeated of their Lording power, by the divine and thrice auspicious reduction and restauration of His sacred Majesty; Their malice quickly cast about which way they might debauch, and alienate the affections of his Subjects, which God had graciously returned threefold to him, and recompenced unto him the former malignity

nity of his deluded, and (by that) ruined people, they have accounted, for so calumniating his Person and Government, by several malicious Libels and Pamphlets, imputing to his chief Ministers of State; The two Houses of Parliament: Especially the most renowned General the Duke of Albemarle, to whose superlative merits to these Nations, grateful Posterity may perchance give its due Honour, though this age may be so unhappy as not thankfully enough to consider them, sic post fata venit gloria. Neither hath this contented them, but with treasonable, impious reflections on his Majesties late Royal Father of ever blessed memory, they have insinuated suspicions, and distrusts of the whole Princely Race, contriving and withstanding the signal providences of God towards them; and denying their most conspicuous, every where known Vertues, and singular Endowments. A Tincture of this virulent Language we have rendered you in the following lines, where we have traced the slimy Serpent through all his windings into his Den, and there have searcht, and pryed into his most abdit, and hidden designs; the fell and cruel mischief ready to be perpetrated, and committed on the life of our Sovereign and his Royal Family, some illustrious Patriots, and in effect on the whole, at least the sober part of the Nation. An account of which horrid Plot, and Infernal Conspiration, and bloody Insurrection, together with the Example of their fellow Rebels at Munster, by them exactly copied and ad Amintim, we have also added (as being the effect and drift of that traiterous Pamphlet of

the Valley of ACHOR,) according to the best discovery hath yet been made of it. And then the impartial Reader will see, whose disguise their pretended simplicity is, and whether they be such meek blameless Christians, as they are boasted by their partakers to be; extolling Harrison and the rest of those wicked Regicides for Saints, and men of a sincere integrity and conversation, whereas there never was so gross a Diabolical infatuation, or else a more scelerate combination in those mens ends and deaths, since all record or History.

The Reader will excuse this prolix entrance to the following Papers, since no Antidote can be too much for such killing poison, as that Tongues, hands and Hearts of this cursed Sect are repleat with; of whom we shall say no more here, but refer you to the ensuing Character, now verified by experience. And if thou beest not a lover of Zion and its prosperity; I trust the ugliness and cruelty of these sons of Zerviah, will for the future make her precious to thee, and arm thee against designs against her.

Thine and the Nations Friend I. P.

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF LONDON  
FROM THE FOUNDATION  
TO THE PRESENT  
TIME  
BY  
JOHN STOW  
1618

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on

The Parrallel betwixt the  
*Fift Monarchists* before  
in *Germany*, and of late  
in *England*.

*All Comparisons by the Proverbs are odious,*  
*but never any so hatefull as this, betwixt*  
*the vilest and most execrable sort of men;*  
*so that he that would draw it to the life,*  
*and Coppy out the Original by a modern*  
*Draught, must be sure to temper his Co-*  
*lours with Holy Water to preserve his own*  
*and others sight from being distorted (as*  
*the Devill served one that painted him) by*  
*the Horror and ugly dreadfulnessse of the*  
*Portrait, which here follows.*

**A**Bout the year of our Lord 1521. Dr. Lū-  
ther beginning the Reformation in Sax-  
ony, a new Sect (though broached in the life  
time of the Apostle St. John, by one *Corinthius*,  
a convert, but a perverted Jew, and raked up  
in his ashes) of certain Fanatical people  
sprung up there, who boasted they talked with  
God, and God with them; who commanded  
them to kill all the wicked, that is, all that

### Munster Parallel'd.

were not of their Sect, and make a new world in which the innocent and godly should live and reign alone. The Author was one *Nicholas Storch*, who would tell his followers stories to the same purpose, and that he was sent by God in the place of the Angel *Gabriel* to Conquer the world, and to kill all Kings and Princes, that the Saints alone might possess the earth. This mans scholar was one *Munster* who at *Alsted* in *Turingia* administered an Oath to his followers, whereby they were engaged to assist him their Leader in killing all ungodly Princes and Magistrates, &c. for which damnable tenet he was banished out of *Saxony* by the Elector; from thence he came to *Mulbus* in *Turingia*, where publishing the same principles, and that all ought to be of the same dignity, the Boores rose to the number of 40000. in *Suevia* and *Franconia*, rising and carrying away the Nobility and burning their houses; to resist this torrent, and prevent a like Rebellion in his own Country, Count *Mansfield* meets with them and defeats them; the deluded people trusting to their Leaders words (who told them that *the righteous should wash their feet in the blood of the wicked*) refused terms and conditions, so that 3000. of them were slain: *Munster* fled to *Frankfurt*, which was afterwards taken and himself and 300. of his chiefest partisans executed, and thus ended this their first uproar.

## Munster Parallel'd.

**I**N the Year of our Lord, 1641. in the beginning of our unhappy reformation, among other dangerous Sects and Schismes, the new vamped Heresie of the Fifth Monarchy peept out from among the rubbish of other the ruine of the Church and Religion of England. The first scource thereof was Brightmans Comment upon the Revelations, the prime sticklers to that Tenet, were some noterick Clergy-men, Tillinghurst, Feake, Simpson, Rogers, Brookes, &c. of the Laity Sr Henry Vane, Harrison, most of the grandees of the late Usurpation and Anarchy, John Lilburn, Walwyn and the Levellers, and the last and worst Thomas Venner, Tufney and Crag (the two last slain in their *Rebellious Insurrection*) these with the like pretended Commission, and with the same designe, laid violent hands upon the Lords Anointed, destroying and murthering the King, under horrible and traitterous imputation; laid aside and wholly put down the Dignity and Honour of the House of Lords, introducing a most unequall paraty, overthrowing all laws, and boundaries, and inveigling the deluded people with shews of liberty and great promises and specious pretences of incredible advantages, while they had reduced them to the utmost extremity and danger; at which time their Committee of Safety under Lambert, were arming and training up several Regiments, under several Phamatick Collonels, whose designe had it had time or strength to ripen, and not been over ruled by the wisdom of God, and the wise conduct of the ever Renowned Generall, no question had taken the same dire effect; and they would have proceeded to a Massacre; but Lambert

### *Munster Paralleld.*

being disappointed and so defeated, their courage failes, and left the chief of them as expiatory Sacrifices in the hands of justice, by which some of them soon after fell; and so that cloud that threatened so much, soone vanished.

But it ended not here, for soon after one Melchior Hopman, who called himself Eliab, maintained the same at Strasburgh, but he was taken and imprisoned, and his followers severely repress.

Yet presently after Lambert started again, and thinking to rendezvouze his party and Seel in Warwick-shire, was surprized and defeated by Coltonel Ingoldsby, and care likewise to prevent any further trouble, himself being better secured in the Tower.

These troubles were but Essayes to what followed, for at Munster, a free City, and Episcopal seat of one the Princes of the Empire, one John Bebold a Taylor, afterwards called John a Leyden, from the place of his birth, erected and set up this Fifth Monarchy in State. For after several orders made for all Anabaptists, &c. to depart the Town, they ran crying up and down the City, pretending to be posselt with a Prophetical Spirit, Repent, and be baptized again, lest the wrath of God fall upon you; which brought the Town into such confusion, being filled with many new and old Sectaries, who looked on Munster as the land of Promise, that the Citizens flew to their Arms,



### Munster Parallel'd.

Arms, but being over poured by the Sectarjes, who presently burnt down St. Maurice Church to the ground, seized the Armory, pillaged and defaced other Churches, desolated the Colledges, burnt a fair Library, and finally drove the Protestants out of the City, crying out, get you hence all you wicked, else you shall be slain; the Fifth Monarchists became masters of the place.

That which they mist in that Enterprize in the Country, the bloody Fanaticks resolved to perpetrate in the City, they had long concealed their designe, though they could not so well smother their discontent; which vented it self in Woes and Plagues to the City, and in scandalous seditious words against the Government, which at last were summed up in a Declaration, wherein they Devilishly and lewdly blaspheme God and the King, making one the Author, and the other the scope and end of their traiterous mischiefe; which Declaration was the result of their preceding Treasonable Pamphlets. And having thus alarm'd the mindes of men, and made a Conspiracy with the rest of their cursed Opinion, they made an Insurrection, resolving to kill and possess, murder and enjoy the goods of the wicked, hoping to enrich their starved miserable Fortunes, out of this plentiful Magazina of wealth, and put it to account of their King Jesus; whose name must be profaned, and prostituted to their Villanies, but their attempts succeeded not so presently prosperous as at Munster.

## Munster Parallel'd.

These vile men being thus possess'd of the City, began to erect a Government (though Enemies to all superiority; necessity and nature forcing them to chuse some Governours; but the Prophets, of which there were store in the City, over-ruled all) the first Order they made was that every man should bring his Gold, Silver and Goods into the Common-stock, upon pain of death; they ordered also that all Books should be burnt but the Bible, which was accordingly performed.

*These sons of Corah were leavened with Ambition, they had formed a Modell of Government, wherein (not having through good providence attained to the necessity of rule and order, they had designed themselves like the Scottish Lairds and Lairds Sons to be all Princes, and Princes fellows, and to get and maintain that Dignity, having none of their own, would make use of the spoiles of the Egyptians, but this imagination was without book.*

John a Leyden fains himself in a Trance after he had slept three dayes, and pretending to be Dumb, calls for writing Tables, in which he writ that it was the will of the Heavenly Father, that twelve men called Judges in Israel should Govern the City; the ancient Magistrates to be discharged, all which was presently put in execution; and the new Governours took their Places.

*Manſter Parrallel'd.*

It was the purpose and drift of these Rebels to free the prisoners, the Regicides in the Tower, and set them up to Reign again with them, reducing the thin Rump to a lesser bulk, a smaller wasted Power, to be intrusted in the hands of a select Senate of a dozen Saints; and not only to put down, but also to deprive of life, as well as Magistracy, the right noble and valiant the Lord Mayor, as also to assassinate their gracious Prince and murder the Generall.

After this, one John Tuscocure a new Prophet, called the Congregation together; and declared it was the will of the heavenly Father, that John of Leyden should be King of the Universe; That he should sit upon the Throne of his Father David: That he should kill all Kings and Princes, destroy the ungodly, and save the people that loved righteousness. This Prophesie the multitude entertained, and Proclaimed John of Leyden King of Zion with great acclamations.

As soon as these men saw the King happily restored, they began to set up a King of their own in opposition to him; now more then ever they cryed up their Fifth Monarchy, that should dash in pieces all the other, which they branded as Antichristian; Only herein they could not agree to have the Supremacy or Vice-Roy ship in any one particular person, they left that (as they called it) to Revelation and directions from King Jesus, whom he should think worthy of that Honour, though they

could

**Munster Parallel'd.**

*could willingly have shared it betwixt St. Henry Vane, Lambert and Overton.*

The new King being a Taylor, made use of his skill, and translated the Copes and Carpets of the Churches into Robes, and set in his Majesty in Gold and Silver, he rode in great State, his chief Officers before him; two young men bearing a Bible and sword before him. He himself wore a Chain like the Collar of some Order, with this Motto, *Rex Justitiæ hujus mundi*, the King of righteousness of this world.

*These, Weavers for the most part, were making such another Webb, but their preceding eminenter Saints; had robbed the Church before of not onely ornament, but also of all manner of substance, having sold and sacrilegioussly alienated her estate, a great part whereof the great ones of this pack, would as wickedly keep in their hands; for the Ensignes of Regality and Splendor, there was nothing seen but Venners Halbert and Murrion in Woodstreet, Purple-Court in the Sledge-charriot, and a Collar of Hempe, this with Posie, a Traitor to King and Country.*

Several Prophets arose amongst them, and they declared, that their King *John* must renew the Gospel, and that he must send forth Preachers of the Word, into the foure quarter of the World, to teach all Nations the way of righteousness, and to bring them

### Munster Parallel'd.

by the spirit of their mouths into one Sheepfold.

*There were several Hinters, Speakers, and Teachers amongst these, who commissioned severall of their Brethren to go forth into the Land, and make confederacies, and bring seditious Profelytes into one Treasonable Combination, as appeared by several Correspondencies and Intelligencies maintained throughout the Kingdome, and in the two other Kingdomes of Scotland and Ireland, but most especially in Ireland,*

They made several sallies and sudden eruptions upon the Besiegers, being animated thereto by their King, who said, he had received it in a Revelation, that they should with their own power alone, and without staying for the expected relief out of the Low Countries and elsewhere, raise the siege, and that nothing should annoy them, nor the wicked have any power to hurt them, but they still came off with great losse, and were repulsed into the Town again; where Famine began to pinch and afflict them, that they eat Cats, and Dogs, and Vermine, and Leather, and some their own Children through extremity of hunger.

*These tumultuary Rebels broke out suddenly, and violently into the streets, and severall quarters of the City of London, in such a desperate manner, that the Munsterians here come short of them; their*

### *Munster Parallel'd.*

encouragement came from the mouth of their Prophet Venner, that no weapon formed against them should not prosper, that ten should chase a 1000. and that not a haire of their heads should be diminished, which they finding to succeed in the dead of the night of their first rising, emboldned them to their next rebellious attempt on Wednesday morning, where they found their Prophet and Leader a Lyar. These were also starved out of Cane-wood, where they had sheltered themselves till Tuesday night.

This King John administers the Sacrament to them, asking them whether they were all heartily disposed to doe Gods will, and to dye and suffer for the Faith, to whom the people answered with one Voice, and said they would.

They broke Bread together in their Meeting-houses, and bound themselves by that to live and dye in the maintenance of their Cause, and the night of their intended rising, they repeated the same againe to confirm them the more in their Conjurati<sup>o</sup>n.

Being sore distrest with Famine, and weary of their lives, the King calls them together, and made a Speech to them, saying, that he would never have thought, that they being born again by a new Baptisme, would shew themselves so backward for Gods Cause; whereas they should have followed St Pauls example bearing Nakednesse, Hunger and Cold to attain the Haven of Salvation. That  
God

### *Muste'r Parallel'd.*

God was powerfull enough, and would send Quails and Manna from Heaven, that he had great troops in *Holland* and *Friezeland*, that would certainly come with Provisions, and beat the Enemy back, and that God had revealed to him, that at Easter they should be for certain delivered; but the Town was taken in *June Anno Domini 1535.* having endured a siege of eighteen months. Those Citizens that yeelded were spared, but the fierce Anabaptists and Fift Monarchists who would never be tamed, and lay hid in several holes, were sought out and killed, refusing to come out, or sorrowing in the least for their crimes.

To quicken the spirits, and raise a false zeal among this desperate crue, their Ring Leaders used to urge very much the glorious condition they were in, the speciall Priviledges and Honours conferred upon them, who were to be the Judges of the World; that they had been Preaching and Praying, but not acting for God and their King Jesus, with other such like expressions, fortifying them with strange bold whimsies of Gods peculiar choosing and setting them a part to be the glorious Instruments of doing his Work against Antichrist, and that he had put this Opportunity in their hands, &c. And therefore would not faile to assist them in it, and give them victory, maugre all the power and force of their Enemies. Venner when he was knockt down and lay wounded in Wood-street, bid them fight on for King Jesus: But in conclusion, they were soone over-

## Munster Paralled.

overcome, and most of the chief either killed or taken, some that fled into Houses for harbour were pursued, and being obstinate and refusing quarter, and mercy offered them, were shot there, the rest taken and imprisoned till Tryall.

John of Leyden & Kniperdolling the chief under him were taken (though the King resisted to the last,) and sent prisoners to the Castle, drawn thither tied to a Horse-tail; afterwards the King was Condemned and Executed as a Traytor, being tyed to a stake, and pulled in divers parts of his body with hot Pincers, for an houre and more, and then stricken to the heart with a Dagger, with him suffered also Kniperdolling. The King abjured his Errours, but Kniperdolling dyed like a mad beast. After their deaths, they were put into Iron Cages & hanged upon the highest Vane of the

\* Note the Steeple, St. \* Lambert. Thus died this Imaginary Ominousnes King, and Anabaptistrie, and the Sect of Fifth of the name: Monarchy was suppressed in Munster.

Thomas Venner and Hodgkins, the two principall were taken and Convicted, and judged to be Hanged, Drawn and Quartered; a punishment our Law is too milde in, considering the Examples in other Countries, they were drawn a like by Horses, and their Bodies disposed of something neer that more solemn manner at Munster. Venner had not so much Humanity (not to say, grace) as Leyden, a farr greater person than he, to retract and recant (though it is not said repent) his Er-

rors;



### Munster Parallel'd.

rours; but like his Brother Hodgkins, both too like Knipperdoling, dyed rather like mad beasts, imprecating and Conjuring rather than abjuring their Execrable Actions & Opinions; their quarters are set up by their St. Harrisons, on the Gates of London. Thus dyed these Imaginary Princes; and Anabaptistry, and Fifth Monarchy; are tis hoped quite extinct and suppressed, as to any further Rebellion in London.

As the Anabaptists had surpris'd Munster, so they had the like projects in many other places, but with ill successe. One John Geles was sent to Amsterdam, and finding the people fit Objects for his Delusions; he told them wonders of the New Kingdome of Righteousness at Munster, their liberty of living, their pillaging of Churches, and the enriching themselves with the goods of the ungodly, and of the great designs of their King, and of the Prophecies of the propagation of his Kingdome: Thus he filled their mindes with a Frantick zeale, made them long to be finger-ing Church Plate, and the good of the ungodly, intending to surpris'e Amsterdam, and that it was an easie thing, because God had given over that with others to the King of Sion, as the first fruits of his Reigne over the World. Hereupon they enterprise the Taking of the Town, and to kill the Magistrates, as they were Feasting in the Town-House; but by good providence were disappointed of their  
Signal

**Munster Parallel'd.**

Signal, the ringing the Town Bell, whose Rope a drunken man had taken away, &c.

As the Designe of these men was put in Execution in London, so they had laid it in the Country too. Several Emissaries having as is said before, been sent abroad, and many of the chief of the late Usurpation, who came within the benefit of the Act of Oblivion, were acquainted & solicited to joyn with them. They had not had enough of Honest mens Goods and Estates, nor had they demolisht all the Cathedrals and Churches, with the stones whereof they intended to build them Palaces. No doubt had they had never so little successe in London, there would have been rising enough elsewhere, for the City! still led the Dance, and that made them begin here, presuming on the consequences of the former Tumults, at the beginning of the War. Magistracy is still the mark at which they ayme: to murder them is the principall service: But blessed be God, as before, so now also they were disappointed, and their leagues and plots (observe with what secrecie they have all along carried designes of such high scelerate concerns, through so many hands) brought to nothing.

The

Observation.

**T**He Princes and States of *Germany* and the *Low Countries*, never gave over prosecuting these wilde People, till they had almost destroyed the race of them from among them; there are reckoned by *Pentium* no lesse then 150000. of them slain, drowned and executed in a small Tract of time, and a great number banished, and voluntary Fugitives; some whereof were afterwards burned here in *England*, in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth* for their Heresies. At this day there are very few of State-Anabaptists in any parts of Europe but in *England*.

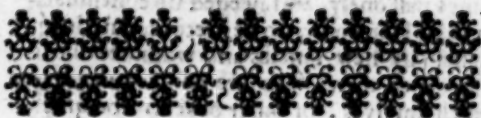
The Laws of this Land by his Majesties gracious Liberty to tender Conscience, reached not to the Lives of these Hereticks but as Traytors; where in *Germany* the very profession of their detestible Opinions was Capital, and that most severely inflicted: Hence a few desperate Villaines were onely offered to atone as much innocent blood shed by their violence and cruelty, and the whole party of them under no charge, may scarce blamish or imputation of that violent fact. May his Majesty and his good Subjects reap the unexpected unhoped for fruit of his great Clemency; but ill plants, water them and never so carefully look to them, will never be good till Transplanted.

These

These ensuing Tenets are held alike by the  
*Anabaptists and Fifth Monarchy men.*

1. **T**Hat Christ did not assume his flesh and bloud from the Virgin Mary.
2. That Christ is not true God, but onely endued with more gifts than other men.
3. Our righteousnesse not to depend upon faith in Christ, but upon the works of Charity and Affliction.
4. They reject the Doctrine of Original sin and those Doctrines that depend upon it.
5. They deny Baptisme to Infants because they cannot make confession of their faith, affirming that the Baptisme of children came from the Pope and the Diuel: they call Baptisme of Infants the mark of the Beast.
6. They rebaptize them that have been already Baptized.
7. They dreame that before the day of judgement, their Church shall destroy all the wicked, and obtain a Monarchy, in which the godly shall reigne alone.
8. They allow men free-will in spiritual things.
9. They separate themselves from all other Churches, accounting themselves onely pure and holy without sin.
10. That the Office of the Ministry is of no great Efficacy, and that Lay-men may preach and administer the Sacraments.

We will now give you an account of that Libel the Forrunner of cheir grand designe, called, *The Valley of Achor.*



## Munster *Parallel*, &c.

**I**T was verily believed, that at the appearance and coming of our Sovereign, the lying Oracles, and that spirit of Delusion which had so long domineered in the sons of disobedience, would have ceased, as did that at Delphos, at the time of the manifestation of our Saviour. The great prevalency of truth and justice being yet further so signally visible in the Reduction and Restauration of this Church and State to its first glorious foundations, could not but in ordinary and common reason have stopt and silenced the blackmouth that ever Sathan forged treason in: Especially, successe and event though in their most minute and inconsiderable Affaires, being alwayes highly urged and insisted on by them, as a badge and cognizance of a good cause.

Therefore we conceived, that we had writ the compleat History of the *Phenatiques*, which as a monument of time, should have related to things

things past onely, and needed no continuati-  
on like a Romance, to be stretched and leng-  
thened by new fancies and whimsies of this  
vile sort of men, who are resolved never to  
rest themselves, or suffer others to be quiet,  
being born as it were on purpose (as *Balzac*  
saith) to trouble the world.

But the impudent & effront raileries, which  
frequently are belched and published against  
the Kings most happy and just Government  
by these Sects, hath enforced this addition,  
that the industry they use to perpetuate and  
derive their Anti-government principles may  
be paid its wages, and this age be not indebted  
to unsatisfied Posterity.

This part has little to say to their *Frantick*  
gestures, *Enthusiasms*, Revelations, Apparitions,  
&c. of which the foregoing sheets are full, for  
they were but toys and sports, Comick parts  
and Scènes of that Tragedy they were study-  
ing to act in the Church and Kingdome, but  
most happily disappointed by Gods speciall  
favour and goodnesse to his people.

● We will omit the freakes and wilde gesticu-  
lations used by the ring-leaders and cheifs  
of their pernicious Schisme and Heresie, in  
their strange mad motions of vaulting and  
leaping out of their Desks, otherwise their  
speaking places, together with the straining of  
their words, (and indeed they are so foule  
they ought to be strained) reaching out their  
unhallowed, sacrilegious, prophane hands,  
and stretching out their arms, as if they  
would

would compasse in their Auditory to be Profelytes to their new fancied opinions: As also the vehemenoy that drives on their Phantastical discourse, as a storm that hurries these clouds without water, *νεφελαι άνυδρος*, as St. Jude sayes, *unfruitfull*, nay, destructive doctrines and tenets, which have so much weeded, over-run and infested Gods Vineyard, the Church, and were very neer bearing down the State together with it.

It is Satans usuall and best policy to appear as an Angel of light, and to set off his impostures with the most specious and goodly dresses, approaching as neer as his nature can force it self to the resemblance of the chiefest good. After he had tryed what the apparence of Innocence and humility, the disguise of a Christian simplicity and sobriety in his deluded children the Quakers would doe; and found that that painted beauty would not endure the sunshine of this Nations peace and happiness under the warm, kindly influences of our Sovereign; He enters with seven worse spirits into the new swept meeeting rooms (but just cleansed from the filch, that *Harrison, Vane*, and their crue had left behind) of the Fifth monarchists, where he has put on another garb, and rants it with Power and Authority, Kingly Dominion and Majesty, impending over the heads of the wicked in clouds, to be revealed against all his opposers.

What the light within would not compasse, Sathans own word and works fire and venge-

ance from heaven must, if testimony within will not carry it, confident dreams and phantasies shall; and the Prince of the ayre will execute his power in his proper Region: A Monarch is to be expected out of the sky, and during his absence all Government must be branded with Tyranny and Usurpation.

And the better to fasten and fix this unreasonable Principle in the mindes and brains of his possessed servants, he hath endued them with the complicated wicked faculties of all former and later Hereticks, viz. a boldnesse and presentnesse of mind and speech in the most dangerous and nice points of Allegiance and Duty, esteeming Authority (since they found the knack of braving the late Usurpers, who never had any) no more then a scare crow, not considering that the King beareth not the sword in vain.

The cheif heads of the Sect that hold yet above water are *Feake, Sympson, Canne, Rogers, Brooks, Vavasor Powell, Patience Kiffin, Fenner, &c.* of the lay Clergy, but they have other Boanergies, whose names are so precious to them that they cannot be purchased. In their Lectures and cheif Conventicles, you may hear such high raptures, that you would think it were a reading on Astrology, but that that blessed name of our Saviour is so often used to prophanenesse; *Moneths, weekes, dayes, and half times*, and such like Chronology passeth away their mad houres, and then they go home as full of rancour against Magistracy, as if they  
were



were set a part to that Diabolical work, and come thither on purpose to recruic their venom.

Their imaginary dreams of Sovereignty, have made them restless, that it is impossible they should ever be quiet; all their wilde Note and Tone is (like Birds kept waking to teach them to prate) out of *Ezekiel*, viz. *I will overturn, overturn, overturn, untill be come, whose right it is, & I will give it him*: Understanding by these words a temporal Reign of Christ here on earth, and that all the mutations of the world do but make way for his Personal Kingdome here; Whereas in that litterall sense, how fitly, how justly may it be applyed to the happy restauration of his present Majesty?

Such like places of Scripture which the Propheties of *Daniel*, the book of *Revelations*, the most abstruse and difficult Texts, are the common Theams, and subject of their inspired noddles; and they do with as much ease and (they presume) as liquidly, clearly and fully Paraphrase, expound, declare the meaning of such places as if they had the Popes infallible Keyes to open and unlock those mysteries that lye couched in them: And indeed it is no great marvel (as to their subject) for they are to them no other than *Common Places*, worn and thumb'd out with frequent, vain reading, and repetition.

It would perplex a serious, sober Christian, to see so vile a Heresie, such a mad hair-brain'd opinion

opinion, since either partisans or abettors and followers, for who can prudently think, that so much folly, should not easily, and at first sight be discovered: but it is *populi ira*, tis insatiation rooted and grounded upon large Revenews of Church and King; and there is scarce any one of this unlucky Tribe, who has not had his hand deep in Sacriledge. Besides, during the power of the late Usurpation, there was no readier way to great employments, nor no other way almost of compliance with the exorbitances and Anarchisme of those wretched times, untill *O. Cromwell* expounded their Dreames, and would have been their Fifth Monarch himself; but they were coming into fashion again, and had like to have had a share in the Resurrection of the *Rump* Parliament, had not the Providence and goodnesse of God set a limit and bound to the rage, fury and wilde practises of that desperate Pack and Convention.

The Fifth Monarchs high way, the common beaten track is over the Alps, the mountains and stones that lye in their way to their imaginary rule and reign, here they trip and tripudiate, exalt in the power and force of their King, who like another *Hanniball*, will eat his passage through them, *Qui montes pervrupit aceto*; as *Juvvall*; when in conclusion all their *Entbusiastick Rhodemantadoes*, suits better with that of another Poet — *Parturiunt montes nascetur Ridiculus mus*: their expectation

son and vain conceits are frustrated, and their Monarch turned to a Mouse.

But yet like the Infidel Syrians, they will try conclusions, and make an essay what they can do in the *Valleys*, since they have had such success with the mountains: For now the whole array of Treason is embattailed in severall printed scandalous Libels, called, *The Valleys of Baza and Achor*, wherein they shew, whose Subjects and Souldiers they are, and who shall pay them their wages.

The purpose therefore of these additional sheets is to Animadvert something upon the most specious and gilded Venome of those reasonable Pamphlets (since it is known and manifest, that they were forged in the shops [the Meeting-houses] and Conventicles of the Fifth Monarchists, as will appear by the ensuing lines) Leaving the rank poison to be pickt up again by these Serpents, whilst they burst and split with the overfullness of it; and certainly, the poison of Asps is under these mens lips.

The Authour of both these rayling *Reb-  
becahs* papers are not certainly known; but it is most probable, that it is the same hand that gave birth to this last, viz. *The Valley of Achor*: The former that of *Baza* is already sufficiently Answered; and there is no occasion of repeating it here. The Engineer of this is one of the Devils marks-men, for he strikes directly against Gods Vicegerent without any peradventure.

His

His name is *John Rybe*, an Agitator formerly in the Army, and engaged as deeply in that horrid Murder of the King, as his quality and degree then could render him serviceable to that execrable design; Tis formed and derived into several Queries, each whereof hath its proportion of Treason; least that one should not be like the other, and to shew the Authors intenti nesse and seriou s nesse on his book.

He was after the death of our late Sovereigne a great Leveller, that was the foundation, and is the ground work of the Phancy of a Fifth Monarchy man; after *O. Cromwell* had quelled that party, he cajoled this Person, and brought him over to be a watch and spy upon that crue, and to that purpose took him into his especiall favour, and shewed him many extraordinary kindenesses; and he being by Trade a Barber, was preferred to trim *Cromwell*, and by that grew into a great familiarity with him: so that it is no wonder he is endued with such rare principles, since they are the very same his Master practised, and left no other Legacy but that to all his servants and followers.

Before we come to Anatomize his Libell, it is fit to shew you the manner of his carriage at his Apprehension; He had then about him when he was taken another seditious book, which he was then bringing to his Printer; The Officer that seized on him carried him to a Justice, from thence to the Tower, thence

to the Right Honorable the Kings Secretary Sr. Edward Nicholas, where after several questions put to him by way of examination, he refused to answer, or give any account or reason of such his Traiterous Offences, but impudently told the Secretary, he did not intend to make him acquainted with the businesse, nor did conceive him capacitated, or fit to examine him, nor no man whatsoever should know more of him. The Right Honourable the Earle of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer was there present, and seeing the boldnes and obstinaey of the fellow, told him, that he would doe well to consider of his condition, and that his Charge was Treason, and did concern his life; and that therefore submission and respect would better become him: He replied, that he, meaning my Lord Southampton, was too quick to be a Counsellour, and other Answer he refused to give. So he was remanded to the Tower, where he remains in order to his Triall at Session house.

To begin therefore point blank with his Title page, he most impudently belyes the King and his Government, there is not a word of it but is notoriously false and untrue, and malicious: For the quarrel was never so stated by the Lords and Commons in Parliament in the year 1642. as this impudent deceiver would impose upon the people; All their Protestations and Declarations were full fraught with Duty and Reverence to the Kings Person, as well as his Crown and Dignity,

nity, nor was it ever intended by them though they did many unwarrantable illegal acts against the King, being awed and led by prevailing faction (and indeed were no free and full Parliament, most of the Members being driven out of both Houses, in regard to their Honours and Consciences) in the House of Commons; most of whom since have to the shame and confusion of those Regicides, who would have fathered their wickedness upon their Authority at their Tryals, for that unparallel'd Treason, verbally and to their faces refused any such colour or pretext of Warrant from them or their Authority; who little before the violence and force upon them from the Army, had Voted his Majesties Concessions sufficient for them to proceed to the Settlement of the Kingdomes. This is so notorious a Truth, that none but such effrontery Incendiaries durst to have questioned.

The substance of this Reasonable Pamphlet is divided into 37. Queries (some of which more especially belying his late and present Majesty, are maliciously subdivided into 21. Reasons) which as near as we can, without sullying your hands, or profaning your eyes with the blackness and flagitiousness of his language, we shall give you in Answering them.

The first is a slanting blow at the Kings Supremacy, Quering, *Whether this Monarchy be absolute, if not, what doth Supream signifie?* To this he hath an Answer sufficient from all the Statutes,

features since, H. 8. time, the first is 24.  
 H. 8. ——— Whereby divers sundry old Authen-  
 tique Histories and Chronicles, it is manifestly de-  
 clared, that this Realm of England is an Empire,  
 and hath been so accepted in the World, governed by  
 one Supream head and King, &c. *ibid.* Seeing  
 that all Authority of Jurisdiction Spiritual and  
 Temporal is derived, and deduced from the Kings  
 Majesty, as Supream Head of these Churches  
 and Realms of England and Ireland, in the  
 1. of Queen Eliz. An Act was made wherein she  
 was Declared Supream head of the Realm, and an  
 Oath enjoyned to be taken in these words, *J. A. B.*  
 I doe utterly testifie and declare, that the Queen  
 Higbnesse, is the onely Supream Governour of this  
 Realm. And so in the Act of Recognition the  
 1. of King James, too large here to be recited,  
 and all along downwards till this monstrous  
 Age that quite inverted every thing.

This is a Jesuitical principle taken out of the  
 Romane Dispensatory, to purge their Conscien-  
 ces of all Duty and Allegiance: Here *Sampson*  
 Foxes are tyed together, while throughout  
 the Pamphlet, he inveighs against Popery, be-  
 ing like a pursued Felon that cryes stop Thief.  
 But it is the judgment of the Fifth Monar-  
 chists to acknowledge no obedience to any  
 but their King in the Clouds.

The next Quere is a supposition, as false as  
 the other; That the Government is divided be-  
 twixt King and Parliament. Pray, who Governs  
 in the Intervals; the Querist was thinking of  
*Olivers* Instrument and Petition of Advice, the  
 whimsies

whimfies of a desperate crew. It is the Kings Prerogative to Call and Dissolve Parliaments, as all experience evinceth, which he could not doe, if their Authority were coordinate to his: this is of the same Batch with the former.

The next is the Diabolical Tenet of the late monstrous Rump, that it is lawfull to depose Princes when the People have had them in their power; he cites Mr. Primme for an innumerable company of Presidents in his Book Entitled, *The Sovereign Power of Parliaments*, wherein he names no particular; but lyes at randome under the Patronage of that worthy Gentleman, who hath been one of the main Bulwarks of the Kings Authority, and the mallet, the Hammer that beat that traiterous remnant to nothing; but here he thought best to shelter himself; Mr. Primme having proved himself the great Sanctuary of our Laws.

The 4, and 5. like the rest beg the question, and obtrude upon us a Parliament Vote for a Fundamentall in Government; a meer abortive Embrio, brought into the light and English aire, before it had received its full time and deliberation, and Midwife'd by Mr. Pym. 'Twas a good knack then, to raise money, Horse and Arms; but never used, as an Argument to make the Parliament the Kings Judges before this Rakeshame revived it, to baffle men out of their sense, as it did before out of their Estates.

The



The sixth insists, upon the Votes of Non-Address, and that they were in order to the Deposing of the King; and that the Parliament would proceed to settle the Kingdom without him: To say no more to this, that they were but Votes, unreasonable Votes, practised, forced Votes; yet the same Authority did afterwards approve those Votes, acknowledged the Kings Concessions to be a ground-work of settlement; *Una eademque manus vulnus opening tulit.* When this Querists impious party undid all, and for that have some of them deservedly paid.

The seventh is a case put, whether if the King had been killed in the field, the Person that did it should have been tried for Murder? Yes certainly, the Law regards not the open place before White-hall more then Edge-hill; onely she had not her arms at liberty to reach such Offenders; but for this, he may better satisfy himself from the late Jury-men at the Sessions.

The 9. talks of a Letter from the Scotch Kirk to the King, taxing him with bloodshed, &c. and May's History is quoted for the truth of it: They are both such Venerable Authorities, that I will not soule the Paper with any answer to it.

The 9. is such a railing malicious accusation, so incongruous a slander, charging the late King with the blood of Ireland; that it is best to say, the Lord rebuke him: but seeing he hath

back with Reasons, as knowing if he could fasten this on him, his designe and symptoms were effected. I will answer this blackmouth'd imputation, in short, by these known reasons, for his are meer made and plotted lyes, and cannot be easilier confuted then by opposition of the Truth.

1. The King did urge & presse it exceedingly, have gone himself over in Person to the subduing that Rebellion, and did passionately all along in his Messages to the Parliament complain of the sad condition of his Protestant Subjects there; and by his Officers there, did what was in him for the preserving that Kingdome, having no means to help them from hence without the Parliament.

2. When the Parliament to carry on their War at home had perverted the money of the Adventurers for that Kingdome, and hereby had reduced the Protestants there to utter ruine and extremity; the King in the depth of their misery by many gracious condiscentions, procured them a Cessation; and it is well known, that during that and all the time of the war, he never had 4000. men to his assistance from thence.

3. The pretended High Court of Justice, never charged him with the least dram of blood there, which they would not have failed to have done, had they had the least umbrage of patience for it; since that had been the most colourable pretext for their most barbarous Treason.

The

The 11. denies the questioning of the aforesaid High-Court of Justice by the Laws; either of God or man, being erected by a Supream Authority. He must have his Answer to this also at the Sessions-house, where it hath been pleaded, and the Law affirmed and cleared.

The 12. makes a distinction of Murder and Treason in the Death of the King. These men that have broke through all laws, being swift to shed innocent blood, would make use of a nicety to save their own; They have a precedent, and by that they ought to dye.

The 13. is put in to make up number, A Parliament called by Cromwell in 1656. cut off the Entaile of the Crown from his Majesty; Goodly great ones, he was shrewdly put to it for arguments a populo, against the King, that is, beholding to that unlawfull Convention for them: They con you but little thanks for reviving their Treason. A packt number of Souldiers and other desperate engaged Persons are it seems a sufficient Authority against the Laws.

The 14. is a piece of Sophistry, His Majesty and the Parliament have made an Act to Confirm all judiciall proceedings, ergo, the High Courts of Justice is thereby justified; The Conspirers of that Murther needed not to have been put to that extraordinary way of trying the King, if there might have been any judiciall proceedings against him. How dilingenious is this to seek for security from those Laws and Legislators whom they made Cob-webs of,

b

and

and how incredibly confident they were of Indemnity from those whom they have so violently outraged! This is the Picture of a Phanatique to the life.

The 15. would infer that this Parliament is not lawfully constituted, and therefore the Judges cannot proceed to try the pretended malefactors: The Laws are alwayes in being, and the Judges are constituted onely by the King, the Parliament had nothing to doe with the businesse further then the King in his Grace and Favour was pleased to referr it to them, and many guilty persons are bound to thank the King and them for that mercy shown to them by that Act of Indemnity; but this is all the thanks from ungratefull persons, and as for the being of this Parliament, there was never a freer choice in England, the other defect of right Summons, which the necessity of the times put upon it, is supplied by an Act to that purpose.

The 16, and 17. are a tale of a Tub, the Covenant forsooth urged here; the Querist is a great Topick, a common-place man, he fetches mediums from every where, no matter what Conclusions he makes with them. Here's a story of Delinquency, the King was one and they were all covenanted against: such Crambe, that I am weary of it; the like he sayes against Prelacy.

The 18. is another wilde sally out against the Kings Supremacy by an oblique affront

cast upon some Honourable Lords of the house of Peers.

The 19. is a particular scandal thrown upon the Reverend Fathers in God, the Lord Primate of Ireland, Dr. Bromhall, Bishop Wren, and Dr. Cosins, the most eminent Defenders of the Protestant Faith, as that they have laboured for a conjunction with Popery.

The 20. is a perfriction of his gracious Majesty that now is, with some passages in Scotland concerning the Covenant, during his residence there, which have had a sufficient Answer elsewhere before.

The 21. is a falshood charged upon him concerning his owning the Rebellion in Ireland; It is notoriously known, that he was not ten years old when it began: and since his Fathers death, he lost Ireland by Ræ O-neales compliance, & conjuncture with the Parliaments Forces at Londonderry, even when his Lieutenant there my Lord of Ormond had possession of all but that Town and Dublin: And if this be not a plain Demonstration of his innocency therein let the world judge; but *hic labor hoc opus est*, all Artifices are used to make that blood stick upon and stain the Royal Family. This scandal is reinforced by ten reasons too in a multitude of untruths, where beyond the cheat of a Lottery, there are nothing but blanks, no proofs at all.

The 22. and 23. insist still upon the Irish and Papists, and the Countenance shewn them at Court. I suppose the Querist is ignorant of the particular

ticular merits of such persons, whom the King admits to be about him; and I will not gratifie him so far as to mend his ignorance. Let him bark at the Moon whiles his jaws ake.

The 24. is on purpose to raise new jealousies in the minds of the *Irish* Adventurers, as if their Purchases should not be secured. But they may know for their satisfaction, that if the King will redeem or otherwise satisfy all Claims and Purchases here, certainly he will be as just there, according to his most Noble and Gracious Disposition.

The 24. and 25. strikes down-right. *His* *ill* *lachryma*, at that most Honourable, justly glorious Personage the General, now Duke of *Albemarle*, Challenging him to make good his *Protestations and Declarations* made before God, Angels and Men; What would this wretch have? Hath he not rescued us from the very brink of Destruction, from the ravenous paw of a vile sort of men, and established us in our Laws, Liberties and Estates; nay, our Lives too? what he adds of the Cavaliers, hating him already, and saying, he betrayed his Friends. It is an untruth fought from Hell, for he is not an Englishman, nor deserves the name of one, who doth not from his soule infinitely love and Honour him, and will now cheerfully and willingly ow his life to him. And therefore what such Assassins such villains as this *Querist* say or think in their murderous Rhymes; He that restrains the rage of the Sea, will we doubt not, preserve him

him from the bands of violent men, whose cowardly spirits will be daunted with the generous Noble undaunted aspect of this our Deliverer: that length of dayes may lay him in his Grave with Peace, Prosperity and Renown, and his hopefull posterity may flourish in Honour and Glory after him.

The 27. is a hinting at the Act of Oblivion, he plays the merry witty Devil here, but at his vanishing, the end of the Querist is like himself: In his own words take it [Whether if the Querist be still looked upon as Factions for keeping up distinctions of Parties, it be not time to do it in words, when others do it in Actions, witnesse the *Rebels Plea*, which makes the late long Parliament, and all that served them, to be Rebels and Traytors; And whether as the case stands it be not impossible to prevent distinctions when the very garb the Feacher, the Pantaloon, the Surplice, Suringle, Hood, and Tippet; yea, their cursing, swearing, drinking, &c. Whether these be not the Actions of the sober Party, and those that oppose them Phanaques.] What thinks he of a Wardrob of his own Gang; who quarrelled at *Harrison*; and the rest of that Crews plush Coats & trim'd Gloves, who tells him of his fools Coat and Coxcombe, who knows not that the Pantaloon was of the last Edition of the Rump. For those other Canonical decent Vests known to the Church, before that Schisme had made them more especially necessary, that so the Clergy may recover their

pristine veneration as well as be obliged to a more carefull walking, as being hereby more conspicuous; we need no other reply to him: onely let his Faction keep their short Cloaks, and like Apes of the Clergy shew their nakednesse, and let that nick-named Sur-single be hallowed to them for a Halter. All the Conclusion is, the old Calumny against Cavaliers, of any of whom it is pittie any such things should be justly said; this the Pamphleteer cannot but know, that no such Persons have either countenance or trust from his Majesty: who by his Proclamation against all manner of prophanenesse hath severely upon his speciall displeasure inhibited it, and at this time is designing an Act of Parliament for the more effectuall remedy thereof.

The 28. is another impertinent Query concerning the Lord General he is that white innocence against whom all his venomous arrows are levelled. As they do with Scripture so here he perverts History. The great *Nevill Earle of Warwick* in the Reigns of *Hen 6.* and *Edward 4.* is unmannerly pull'd in by head and Ears, as a precedent to a Case every where different. Now their Rumpships claim is determined, I know no title to the Crown that can be set upon foot, which was the difficulty and perplexed condition of the Raigne of the aforesaid Princes. And the case is far more different, for this Noble Lord hath disarmed himself of that Power, which might render him suspicious or formidable to his Prince



Prince : so signal, so superlative, so clear a Loyalty is his, that as nothing was more meritorious and seasonable ; so is it impossible any thing shall make it lesse honourable and durable

The 29. relates to Coll. *Whetbam* formerly Governour of *Portsmouth*, when *Sr. Arthur Haselrige* retreated thither, during the time of the *Committee of safety*, with whom the General then held correspondence from *Scotland* : It taxes the General for dismissing him of his Command there, & forges a most palpable untruth, that he hath served others so exalting his own service, and slighting and debasing others) Let the world judge how honourably he hath used those Commanders, that engaged cordially with him in that designe viz. his two Collonels of horse, *Sr. Ralph Knight* and *Sr. John Cloberry*, both knighted by the King, with some other marks of Favour from the Dukes : Likewise the several honours that have been done to his Collonels of Foot, and the acknowledgements of their good service done the King and Kingdome. If any person then in Command proved a male-content, and not satisfied with the settlement ; the General may well be excused for removing such Officers, and securing such considerable places as *Portsmouth*, in good and faithfull hands. I am confident and know it of a certain, there is not one individuall man that hath been any way instrumental in his Majesties Restauration, but he hath given him a faire

faire Character, as farr as was fit, and they have felt the effect of it.

The 30. is a taking for granted, that those that adhered to the King in the late War were Rebels and therefore have forfeited all their Patents, Places, and Trusts, which they were seized of before the War begun, and if so, they ought to be debarred of them, as well as they were of their Estates, otherwise this is the way to put the sword into their hands again. I verily believe this was writ in a Trance at Coleman-street, or else betwixt sleeping and waking, he has been quarrelling all along, that the King is restored; and yet he would have that be nothing: the King is repossessed of this ancient indubitable Right to the Militia, and in a probable capacity to make good his Fathers grants, and therefore he ought not to do it, because, God hath enabled him now to effect it. The Querists complices have been long possess of honest mens places and Patents, and are turning out from further enjoying the good things, and therefore he raves and talks idly like a Phrenetick in this Quere.

The 31. is a sling at the General again, this eye-sore with the Kings evill cruelly tortures him; Another Scotch story broached, and laid down in generals, *concerning his taking of Dundee, and putting to death divers Scots by Court Marshalls in his March after L. G. Middleton through the Higblands in 1654.* As to the taking of Dundee, it was stormed after Summons, flighted

slighted by the Garrison, and what was done was in heat of blood warrantable by the law of Arms; besides, other reasons that may be given for that Action: For the other what ever it were, it is confessed to be done by a Court Marshal, where the General acted least. This I am sure, all those great exploits he did during his Command there, have had most ample Encomiums from this very party; and therefore that which they say now *per contra*, is not valuable, being spoken out of envy, rage, and madnesse.

The 3<sup>r</sup>. another most prodigious lye, and to make it the louder, you shall have it here repeated again: [*Whether Monks employing the Laird of Lawers and others to assassinate General Middleton after he was beaten out of the field, and lay under the protection of a Highland Gentleman, with a promise of a great reward if he could effect it, be not an all more Barbarous and ignoble then any that was done in the Parliament service*] pray whose service was this if it were so done in, but the Parliaments? you have a short memory for a Lyar that could not keep from tripping to the end of five lines. 'Tis well known and you have found it so, that the General is a Souldier bred in the School of Honour, and for him to offer that to one of his own quality, and a right noble Person too, is so much beneath his bravery of spirit, that I doe his Grace wrong, to deigne a word in answer to this most impudent falsehood.

The

The 33. is another touch upon the Irish Harp, the Adventurers lands in Ireland, where he taxeth the Parliaments generousnesse with reinstating the Marquesse of Ormond in his Lands there, these have already by the way been answered, and need no further reply.

The 34. galls them to the quick, the feare of punishment due to them for their Regicide (for among all the whole Sect of the Fifth Monarchists, there is not one that resented that horrid Crime) [*Whether it be consistent with the Honour of the House of Commons to suffer the late Proclamation (upon which many Persons came in and yielded themselves) to be violated by the House of Peers, &c. to trappan People.*] One would have thought that those who in the face of the Sun did that abhominable fact, and justified themselves in the publick carriage of that businesse, so as to glory in it, would have not shrunk into holes and dark corners to hide themselves from an account of it, and to take it unkindely to be summoned to a fair Tryal in a Legal way: Did the Kings Proclamation indulge and grant them their Lives and Estates; surely No: They had the advantage by that to plead and defend themselves, and not to be reputed Traitors *pro confesso*, and so out of the Kings protection, and the benefit of the Law, if it afforded them any. The nature of that atrocious Crime was such, that it ought not to passe without exemplary Justice. Besides, they mistake themselves that think the Fugitives of that crue to be

be secure abroad, considering the case of Mr. Scot, and the perpetual fear and danger they are in, besides terrors of Conscience on them which are now, may be presumed, awakened (when nothing else before would do it) with the fear of punishment. At least if the Parliament determine not favourably to their lives, which they deserve not, nor can in justice expect, they may thank them for that respite hath been given them; a favour denyed to any of those who suffered by their lusts and cruelty for his Majesty. And when they or any of their party shall truly consider that, they will have no cause to blame any but themselves. But to help them in this their distresse, the Querist hath done like a Brother, by exasperating the Parliament, with such irreverent, Undutifull, Treasonable words, that they might have something to thank him too for.

35. Is a grand jealousy for the Trade of the City said to be *tended in a proposition at the Feast at Guild-hall for making a Draw-bridge for shipping, to passe to Westminster, and the rebuilding of Pauls.* I would not have him trouble his Noddle with these things; this was a squib come in his head, and shews the Wilde-fire is almost spent, and now for a bounce.

36. *Runs thus, Whether the things contained in most of these Queries (that saves some eyes) be not the language of the Parliaments Declaration in 1647. and Mr. Pryns Books, &c. And whether any will*  
be

be displeased at them but Cavaliers; if so. This is a high flight, & *si mentendum sit, Parliamenti nomine mentendum est*, there are many black charges upon that year 47. but none ever came near this. He hath shewed the same respect to Mr. Pryn, who I am sure would be loth to have his memory stained with this Citation: But he that disputes with the Devill shall be sure to have him at his old Argument of *Scriptum est*, though to so never a contrary purpose.

37. Is this, if so, whether the Quarrist cares either for that or them. In English thus, the Treacherous Authour of these incendiary war-embroyling Libel, cares neither for God nor man, but like a Son of Beliall, blows the trumpet of Sedition against Gods Vice-gerent: and may all such meet with the like reward that Sheba found; recorded in 2. Sam. 20. v. 20, 21, 22. [so I give him Text for Text,] And Jacob answered, far be it from me, that I should swallow up or destroy, the matter is not so, but a man of mount Ephraim, Sheba the Son of Bichri by name hath lift up his hand against the King, even against David, deliver him only, and I will depart from the City: And the woman said unto Jacob, behold, his head shall be thrown to thee over the wall.

And the woman went unto all the people, in her wisdom, and they cut off the head of Sheba, &c.

Thus have I run through, and in transitu glanced some reflections, on this libellous Pam-

This Pamphlet: I confesse, I have but fought with a shadow, and a wand is fitter for that kind of Combat than a Club. All his work was to deceive the simple, and vulgar, who being tainted with the first misapprehensions of things in the beginning of the War, are like to be inveigled into a Belief of mis-government, which they are not capable to understand, and therefore my work was to undeceive them, and that by as plain, easie and true way as I could. There was nothing indeed in it, but what was in every sober knowing mans judgment, answered it self; but because his Partisans raised an outcry of it upon its deserved suppression: I thought fit to con-  
 jure down this Spirit of Rebellion, and I have done it too, *in circulo* rambling up and down, and about, as he led me from one thing to another.

To Conclude this sort of men, I mean such as the Authors Sect are, viz. Fifth Monarchy-men, are (as they now are sublimated with *Enthusiasm*, Raptures, Revelations and the like Impostors; by which they themselves may over-rule all Law, and Authority, and Government, being subject to none but the King of *Sion*, as they call him) are *Pestes humani Generis*; The Bane of mankind: they cannot confine or content themselves with the restraints of Divine or Humane Laws, or Principles embraced by their Ancestors; they must have some new fangle of opinion and practise, to make themselves remarkable, and com-

comparing themselves with themselves, they fancy they grow holier, as they grow bolder in their opinions, and hence they are flattered into imaginations, and deluded with strong præsumptions, and being thus lifted up, they presently set upon the Government, conjuring up strange hopes, fears, and Jealousies like so many Ghosts and Goblins, to scare and amaze the Common People. And to set off the odnesse of their silly Teachers, they fancy themselves into some imaginary persecution, as if they were thus driven into Dens and Caves, and this keeps up their repining, murmuring spirit against Magistracy, as did the Israelites in the wilderness. To summe up all, we cannot better describe them, then in the words of St. Jude, who seems expressly to indigitate these men.

Verſ 8. *Likewise also these filthy dreamers defile the flesh, despise Dominion, speak evill of Dignities.*

10. *But these speak evill of things they know not.*

16. *These are murmurers, complainers, walking after their own lusts and their mouth speaketh great swelling words, &c.*

**FINIS.**



Here followeth an exact Narrative of the late  
Plot and Conspiracy, &c.

**A**fter this desperate pack by one of the prime In-  
cendaries, whom we have here before named,  
had laid this paper foundation, and their Agents  
and Emissaries had dispersed and scattered the  
Pamphlets abroad, they began to build with sand,  
to daub with untempered Mortar, viz. the male-con-  
tents of the Army, who were then every day dishand-  
ing. The Designe was a long while before a laying,  
ever since the Kings return; but now was the fit time  
to put it in a forwardnesse, and to make it with all  
possible speed. They concluded the souldiers being  
pay'd off, and dismissed from their beloved, easie em-  
ployment, would undertake any cause for money,  
though there wanted not many in the Army, who  
were otherwise displeased and ill affected, yet being  
under the Discipline of Vigilant and Loyall Com-  
manders, since his Majesties return, they durst not  
discover their malice and hatred of the Government.  
Nor durst they onely relye upon the strength they  
should have thence; but also drew in severall other  
persons of whom they had any notice to have formerly  
served the Rump Parliament, or for any other  
Interest or advantage had adhered to them, so be Par-  
tisans in the Conspiracy. But by this means a, plea-  
sed God to bring their evill purposes to light, so that  
by tempting others, they were deceived themselves.  
And is fell out thus.

One of those whom the Prime ring-leaders had employed about getting and taking subscriptions to this their wicked design, knowing of one Hall, a porter, plying at the Tower-end of Tower-street, who had formerly been a Comrade of his in Scotland; (but had deserted the service upon Cromwells Vsurpation, and since gained his living by a very honest employment) came to him in the beginning of December last, and after a friendly word or two passed betwixt them, offered the Porter a glasse of Wine, at such a Tavern, which he accepting, by the way as they were going, he broke the businesse to him, and told him, that there was a great enterprise in hand, for the good of the people; and if he would engage in it, he should have a Commission to be Captain of Foot: To which the Porter replied smilingly, that he was not capable of such a Command; but he replied, he knew otherwise, so they came in, and went into another room where there was more company. As soon as they were entered, he takes the Porter into one end of the room, & there pulls out his roll: at which some of the Company, ask him what he meant, to whom he answered; I know him very well, and will venture my life in his hands; and thereupon desired him to subscribe, and the Porter telling him, he knew he could not write, desired him to set to his hand for him, which accordingly he did. Now saith the other call to morrow for the Commission, but what must be done, replied the Porter; Why, saith he, Wee'll pull Charles out of his Throne with the rest of the Family, and have the blood of Mony, and settle a Free-State again. Whereupon after a pint of wine or two, he departed, promising to fetch his

his Commission, and then they told him his Company also should be in a readiness. The Roll they shewed him, had not lesse than 3000. names; (and he said there were 2000. men already engaged in the busi- nesse) in it to his best guesse: And forthwith re- paired to the Tower to Sr. John Robinson, and acquainted him with what he had heard and seen, withall told him, that one of those persons whom he saw in that company, he was well assured was one Major White, who formerly belonged to the Tower, in the Regiment of Colonel Morley, and was very active in pulling down the Gates, Posts, and Chains of the City, though he now wore his beard long for a disguise. Whereupon and at the Porters desire, the Lieutenant sent a couple of Files of Musqueteers with him to seize the man, who had engaged him, whom they found at his lodging and presently se- cured him, but the Roll could not be found: so they presently hastned to Whites lodging, by directions they had to finde it, and took him also, and brought them before Sir John Robinson: And in the in- terim the Porter went to White-hall, where with much ado, and at great instance by the accidental coming of the General, he was brought before the King and the said Duke of Albemarle, and ex- amined upon his discovery by Sir Edward Nicho- las, one of his Majesties Secretaries of State, to whom again he testified the truth of the Premises. Afterwards, the said White being brought to Ex- amination, sufficient was made out by his confession to evince the truth of what the Porter had declared; as also to the revealing what other persons of note

(32)  
were engaged with him in it, so he was commanded  
a prisoner to the Gate-house, and severall Orders  
issued out from the right Honourable the Lords of  
the Privy Council to take into custody divers eminent  
men of the late times, as Coll. Desbrow formerly  
of Major Generall, Robert Overton Governour  
of Hull, of the like quality, severall late disbanded  
Officers of the Army, and among them some honest  
men that had served their King and Country in  
bringing over Rich's Regiment by the Command  
of the Generall to Coll. Ingoldby at Bury, together  
with a Proclamation came out requiring all Officers  
of the Army to depart 20 miles from London, with-  
lesse license or good cause made known to the con-  
tinental.

Thus these troubles of our Peace are in part if not  
wholly frustrated, and the device they formed turned  
upon their own heads. It may be a question whether  
they hunt after evil, or evil hunts after them fastest.  
God grant that this may be the last Pharaonic Es-  
say towards the disturbance of our Happiness, and  
that this present History of them and these desperate  
courses and practices in order to Magistracy and  
Government may be the

FINIS

*Akeldama.*

**VV**E will now give you the true sight  
and judgement of this Phanatique  
Crew in their proper bloody colours. After  
their seducory Libels and Libellers secured,  
after their Plot and designe discovered, se-  
veral persons apprehended; yet the fury with-  
in them no way abated; but desperately and  
beyond all Example or History of the most  
perditest sort of men, a small pack and band  
full of such wilde people, dared to attempt the  
Metropolis, the City of London, and that two  
several times. First, on Sunday the 6. of Ja-  
nuary, after their meeting (being the Lords  
day) (for which they had then a gracious Tol-  
eration) they armed themselves and came to  
St. Pauls in the dusk of the night, where ha-  
ving mustered and ordered their seditious party,  
they placed Centinels for the time; one of  
whom killed an innocent person, coming by  
accidentally, for saying, *He was for God and  
for King*, and from thence the whole party  
marched down to *Aldersgate*, where the Con-  
stable being weakly attended, at their threat-  
ning, opened the passage doore, where they  
beelieured themselves for King *Justice*, and their  
friends or Masters on the Gates. Thence they  
proceeded toward *Beth-lam*, where a Head-  
brough opposing them, they shot him and  
killed

killed him; and forthwith made all hast away for *Cane-wood*, where they lurked a while, resolving to make another attempt in the City, since they came off with safety in the first: *Venner* their Leader (a Wine-Cooper by trade) telling them that he was assured, that no weapon formed against them should prosper, nor a haire of their head be touched, which their impunity in the first onset, made them very credulous of. Accordingly, *wednesday* morning *January* the 9. after the Watches and Guards were removed, they appeared in several places of the City, viz. at *Tbreadneedle-street*, where they disputed it with the Trained band, and being over poured, took shelter in the *Helmet-ale-house*, where they were forced to render themselves, but the main chief action was in *Woodstreet*, where *Venner* himself was in person as their Leader. Here they fought stoutly, and put the Trained bands and Horse to a stand, till being over numbered, they dispersed themselves, taking several routs, but being pursued, were overtaken in several places, especially, at the *Anchor* near the *Postern*, where six of them having entred, defended themselves a while, till two of them being killed and two wounded, they asked for quarter; the like party was spoiled by *L. Col. Cox*, who refused quarter to one man, who therest being fallen, craved it, and being demanded why he cryed not sooner for it, answered he durst not, for then his own party would have shot him. The whole number in  
this

this Insurrection cannot be reckoned to more than fifty persons, though not above forty were ever seen together; yet such was their confidence in the Revelations of their Teachers, that they presumed, to subdue and conquer with that small remnant that could *lap* (alluding to that History of *Gideon*, recorded in holy Writ;) admitting of no other Sect but *Quakers*, who are of the neereſt affinity to their Enthuſiaſt opinions, to have the honour of partaking with them in this their great and glorious deſigne, as they termed it in their Declaration, which was as full fraught with blaſphemy againſt God (laying their deluſions and charging their finfull deſperate folly upon God as the Authour) as with Treason and Sedition againſt the King. In this tumult and rebellion were ſlain and murdered fifteen in ſeveral places, and of the Rebels as many, moſt whereof were kill'd in Houſes, and ſome after being taken priſoners for reſuſing to tell their names were preſently ſhot. There were taken ſome twenty, beſides others upon ſuſpicion, the twenty were as followeth, *Thomas Venner*, the ring-leader, *Roger Hodgkin*, *Leonard Gowler*, *Jonas Allen*, *John Pym*, *William Orſingham*, *William Aſhton*, *Giles Pritchard*, *Stephen Fall*, *John Smith*, *William Corbet*, *John Dod*, *John Eleſton*, *Thomas Harris*, *John Gardiner*, *Robert Bradley*, *Richard Marten*, *John Patſhall*, *Robert Hopkins* and *John Wells*. Theſe were brought to the Bar together, the wounded men had Chairs allowed them, and after the

Indictment

Indictment read for Treason and Murder, *Thomas Venner* was first called, who when he had held up his hand, being asked, guilty or not guilty, began a wild Phanatique discourse about his conversation in *New-England*, and concerning the Fifth Monarchy, and the Testimony within him, above these twenty years, and such like impertinent stories; He confessed he was in the late rising, but was not guilty of Treason, intending not to levy Warre against the King, and so sallied out into such like nonsense, but upon instance of his pleading directly to the Indictment, he answered Not Guilty, and put himself upon the Country. In like manner *Hodgkins* after a few wilde impertinences, and after threats of being recorded Mute, and the answer of the rest of his brethren (who all pleaded after some previous excursions in their manner) pleaded also to the Indictment; whereupon the Witnesses being sworn, two against every particular person, they made it appear. That *Venner*, *Taney* and *Cragge*, the two last whereof were Gain in the businessse, did several times perswade their Congregation to take up arms for King *Jesus* against the Powers of the Earth, which were (his Majesty, the Duke of York, and the General;) That they were to kill all that opposed them, that they had been praying and preaching but not asking for God. That they armed themselves at their Meeting House in *Coleman street* with Blunderbusses, Muskets, &c. and other particular evidence against each a



matter of fact. The proof against *Marten, Hopkins* and *Wells*, was not so full, and against *Pat-shall* onely one Witnesse, who were acquitted by the Jury.

The other sixteen being found guilty, and brought to the barr were demanded to shew cause, why Sentence should not passe, &c. The Lord Chief Justice *Foster* charging *Venner* with the blood of his complices by his seduction and leading of them; he answered, He did not; to which the Witnesse being produced again, he quibbled, and said it was not he, but *Jesus* that had led them. Three of them confessed their Errour and craved Mercy; so they were all sixteen condemned to be Hanged, Drawn & Quartered, and accordingly, *Saturday, January* the 19. *Venner* and *Hodghins* were drawn on a Hurdle over against their Meeting-house in *Coleman-street*, & Executed according to the Sentence; *Orsingham* and *Frichard* were hanged at *Wood-street* end the same day; and their heads onely severed from their bodies; and on *Monday* the 21. of *January* nine more were executed, two at the west end of *St. Pauls*, two at the *Bull and Mouth* near *Aldersgate*, two at *Red-crosse-street* and *Beech-lane*, two at the *Royall Exchange*, and one at *Bishopsgate*; and their heads likewise cut off, which were all set upon *London bridge*; and *Venners* and *Hodghins* quarters upon foure Gates of the City, by the late executed Regicides. *Pym* and *Bradley* and another being Reprieved. There was some small stir made by their Partisans and fellow

fellow Sectaries in the Countries, but all came to nothing. The Chief and Heads of them being every where secured.

Thus this wilde-fire hath at last broke out, but with such momentary violence, that there are few can say (of the *Londoners* themselves) they saw it. An enterprize certainly not to be parralleld, among all the strange and giddy attempts and efforts of any Scismaticall crew whatsoever. So that nothing can be caution and security enough against such sudden murtherous eruptions, in which men deluded and instigated by the Devil, having a negligence of their own lives, outragiously make themselves masters of others, by a Warrant from within. For the better prevention thereof of any such riotous and desperate Assemblies, His Majestie by his Proclamation wherein he declares his resentment of lesning that Indulgence to tender Consciences, which he promised at his coming in, forbids any religious exercise in any Conventicle or Meeting-House, other then a Parish Church and Chappel, under penalty of the Laws provided against Riots, &c. Commanding all Justice of the Peace, and all other Officers as well Military as Civill to be very diligent in executing the intent of his said Proclamation. In pursuance whereof, several Quakers and others presuming against his Majesties Pleasure to assemble themselves, and for refusall of the Oath of Allegiance enjoyned by the said Proclamation to be taken, have been committed

to several prisons, while they finde security  
for their behaviour, &c.

Thus we have we trust now fully com-  
pleted and concluded this History, well ho-  
ping that the Spirit of Rebellion and disobe-  
dience is so broken and laid by this just Exe-  
cution of these Hot-spur Fifth Monarchists,  
that our Ancient Regal Government, and the  
Felicity of his Gracious Majesties Reigne, our  
Lives, Laws, the onely true Protestant Religion  
may never more be endangered, undermin-  
ed, subverted, or interrupted; but that we  
may hence forth set down in Peace, and reap  
the fruit of those blessings which God hath  
miraculously conferred upon this resourish-  
ing Church and Kingdome.

*Deus Nobis hac otia fecit.*